

SPORTS

New meets ahead for Soviet and Indian athletes

Two years ago the first protocol was signed in Moscow on sports cooperation between the USSR Sports Committee and the Department of Sport of the Government of India. Its term of operation expires this year. On June 2 a delegation of the Soviet Sports Committee led by its Chairman Yuriy Gerasimov will fly out to India. Recently he told our correspondent:

Our goal is to sign a new protocol for 1985-88, which would help considerably intensify cooperation in sport. All proposals by our Indian partners were scrutinized and all extra requests were considered.

The two years will see contests and training sessions in many sports, like field hockey, wrestling, football, basketball, badminton and chess — all very popular sports in India.

At the same time the protocol provides for competitions in some sports which are fairly backward in the country, but the Department of Sport of the Government of India is working hard to bring them up to date and hopes for support from Soviet specialists. These sports include boxing, athletics, gymnastics and rhythmic exercises, winter polo and weightlifting. Also there will be a wider exchange of coaches, scientists and methodologists. The USSR Sports Committee will give full assistance in enrolling Indian specialists at six-month courses for representatives of developing nations at the Moscow Institute of Physical Culture.



The first moments after a victorious finish... Nelly Yefremova and Irina Solov'yeva secured the silver kayak title at the championship held on the Krylatskoye Olympic Rowing Canal. They won the 500 kayak pair. Yefremova, a Moscow college student, also went up to pick up the kayak triple and the kayak four titles.

Photo by Mikhail Dyshyuk

MINI-OLYMPICS

The World's first ever mini-Olympics has ended in the Republic of San Marino with a colourful holiday, folk dances and songs. Taking part in it were nearly 300 athletes from seven smallest European nations — Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta, Liechtenstein, Andorra, San Marino and Monaco, as well as Cyprus.

Four days saw competitions in seven sports — swimming, athletics, shooting, basketball, judo, cycling and weightlifting. Watching them were thousands of viewers, who specially came for the occasion to the world's most ancient republic in the centre of the Apennine Peninsula on Titano Mt. Various TV networks from different nations provided a live coverage of the event, which was held in keen competition, the spirit of Olympic rivalry and a friendly sports atmosphere.

Iceland dominated the games. The "Icelandic Cauldron", as they were called by "Corriere della Sera" paper, picked up 32 medals, 21 of them gold.

The participants will meet in two years' time in Cyprus or Monaco. To his address to them IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch fully stressed that such events promote world détente, the cause of peace and cooperation among peoples. It may well be, he told the "Corriere dello Sport", that athletes from small states in other parts of the globe might follow this good example.

CAPTAIN BRINGS VICTORY

The USSR has won the first world Polish draughts cup in Holland.

Before the last round the hosts were a point ahead of the USSR, but it was the game of the leaders which decided the cup winner. Soviet captain, triple world champion Gantvarg, emerged victorious while Belyakin and Korenevsky drew. Altogether the world champion won nine games out of ten.

On September 2 in Moscow

A new world chess title match between Soviet Grandmasters Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov will begin in Moscow on September 2. FIDE president Florencio Campaoroca said on May 29 in Madrid.

After studying a request from Moscow and other bidders for staging the match — Marocilleo and London — I decided to give preference to the capital of the Soviet Union, he stressed. The match will have no more

than 24 games, and the winner will have to be the first to score over half the possible points — 12.5 or 13, or 14 games. At 12-12 Karpov wins the title.

Preparing for his forthcoming match with Karpov Kasparov is now playing in Hamburg a long match of six games vs Robert Hubner of West Germany.

THE 2,000th GOAL OF THE LEADERS

The central match of the last round was the game in Kiev between local Dynamo and Spartak, which for the first time this season attracted 100,000 viewers. The hosts won 2-0. Both goals were scored by candidates to the national team Belanov, and his second one was the 2,000th in the entire history of the Kiev club. Now they have the most victories in the championship — eight

and notted the most 22 goals. They are leaders. Spartak offered their first defeat and is in fourth place.

Now there is an interest in the championship until July 1 for on June 5 the USSR met in Copenhagen Denmark's leaders of the sixth European group, in a world cup election game.



It is easy to understand the interest shown by boys in this sport. You don't see and touch such things every day. The game is so exciting in the Physical Culture and Sport pavilion at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow. The main theme is athletes' struggle for peace. Soviet sports organizations are members of 80 international sports associations and have established contacts with 80 countries and items of the show reflect these links.

Photo by Gennady Gidys

FOOTBALL TRAGEDY... MORE THAN 40 DIED

Meeting English Liverpool in the final of the European Cup in Brussels, Italian Juventus won 1-0, with the French player Michel Platini, now with this club, utilizing a penalty kick in the 57th minute.

That was the 30th final of the most honorary European football club competition, but instead of a fête it was struck by tragedy. Ramping English football fans literally broke into pieces the stadium that hosted the game. As a result more than 40 people died while more than 350 others were taken to hospital. This delayed the game for one and a half hours. Seeking refuge from the English hooligans,

Juventus fans stampeded on the pitch, and for a long time Italian police failed to restore order.

When the game finally resumed, interest in it was utterly lost. History will record this match as yet another football tragedy caused by English fans rather than a great sports event.

Brazilian Pelé once called football the most beautiful game in the world. But of late there have been turning it into a terrible spectacle. The Brazilian game will leave many enthusiasts of the football fans disappointed and this feeling will stay for a long time.

Katarinevigen 20, 11r, 11645 Stockholm

Wonnegren-Williams AB
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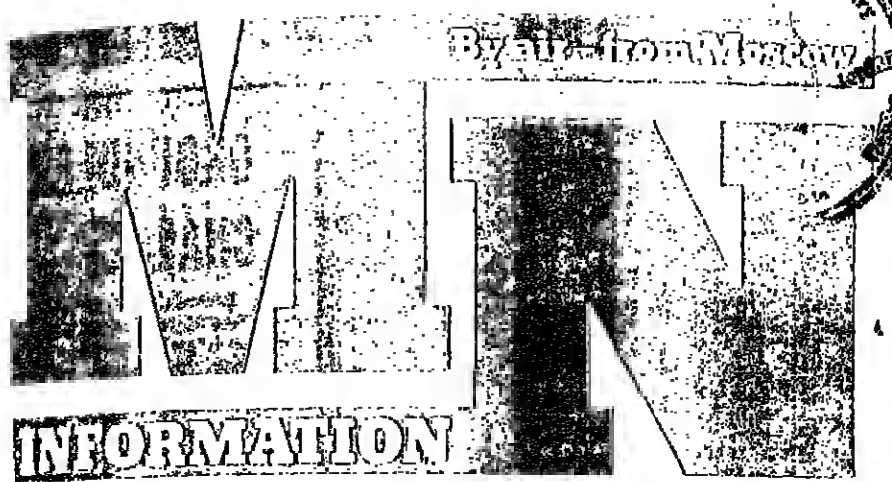
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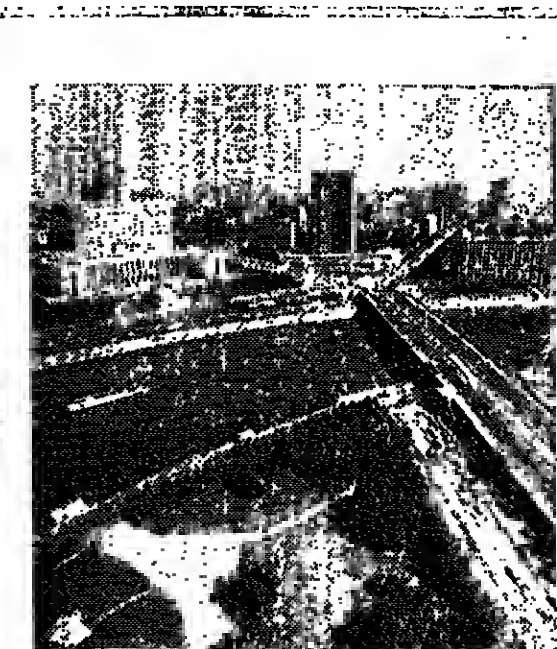
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Gustáv Husák ends visit

We want Soviet-American relations to get back to the normal road of détente and mutually advantageous cooperation. It is high time for the USA to back with concrete action the statements on its readiness to also move in this direction.

Mikhail Gorbachev expressed this desire at a dinner in honour of the Central Committee General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustáv Husák, who has just ended an official friendly visit to the USSR.

The two leaders signed a programme for long-term economic, scientific and technological cooperation up to the year 2000.



The 12th Moscow World Festival of Youth and Students is only two months away. Preparations for it are far advanced: programmes of activities and recreation have already been drawn up. The participants will pass to a colourful procession along Moscow thoroughfares and friendly meetings and concerts will be held to public gardens and parks.



The picture on the right shows Peter the Great's mausoleum erected in 1702. It was brought from the northern city of Arkhangelsk to Moscow's Kotomenskaya history and architecture preserve, which has a vast collection of Russian wood and stone architecture. During the Festival the park-preserve will be the venue for an international folk holiday.

FACTS AND EVENTS

● The Executive Council of the Soviet Aid Crisis and the Soviet Peace Fund have decided to give humanitarian aid to the victims of the recent cyclone in Bangladesh. Tents, blankets and clothes will be delivered in them in chartered Anzolin planes.

● The EEC countries have refused to institute economic sanctions against Nicaragua. According to news agency reports this was made known to the Vice-President of Nicaragua Sergio Ramirez during his visit to Brussels by the President of the Commission of the European Communities, J. Delors. An agreement on EEC economic aid to Nicaragua amounting to \$3 million dollars was reached.

● Over the past ten years alone, the South African authorities have been increasing the country's military budget by 53 per cent annually. At present, South Africa spends four thousand million rands for military purposes. This is nearly one thousand times more than 25 years ago. The growth in arms expenditure has automatically increased the overall debt indebtedness to forty thousand million rands. Of the total external debt constitute 3,600 million rands.

● It has been announced in Honduras that new military manoeuvres with American participation are to be held in the country. Honduran military representatives indicated that the exercise, code-named Cobalt-83, will begin on June 7 and continue for nearly four months. The troops will train in "counter-insurgency" operations jointly with US army units.

Lucrecia Kasilag wins Avicenna Prize

The prize instituted by the Novosti Press Agency after the medieval Oriental scientist and scholar Avicenna is annually awarded to one Soviet citizen and so also to African representative for their contribution to strengthening peace and friendship among the peoples of Asia, Africa and the Soviet Union.

For the first time, it was won this year, by a Philippine public figure and composer Lucrecia R. Kasilag.

On this I find not only a personal recognition, but an affirmation of the great importance and excellent value of our lives, Lucrecia R. Kasilag said at the award ceremony.

SIX MEDALS FOR BILOZERCHEV

Overall world gymnastics champion, Moscow college student Dmitry Bilozherchev, 18.



Dmitry Bilozherchev.

Two six top awards of the just ended European championships in Oslo, Norway.

After taking his second overall continental title on the final day of the tournament, he reigned supreme in five events: floor exercises (with 19.35 points), the pommel horse (19.65), the rings (19.45) and the parallel bars (19.60). He also shared the horizontal bar with Hungarian Zoltan Borkai—19.50 each. With 18.10 points he came second in the vault to Silvio Kroll of the GDR who had 18.40.

Overall silver medalist Valentin Mogilyev, also of the USSR, placed second in the rings with 18.30 points, while third overall, Vladimir Gnypoladze, another Soviet athlete, came third in the parallel bars with 18.40 points.

Although the USSR polled six gold, three silver and two bronze medals, the GDR took one gold and two silvers while Hungary made 16 on to each case.

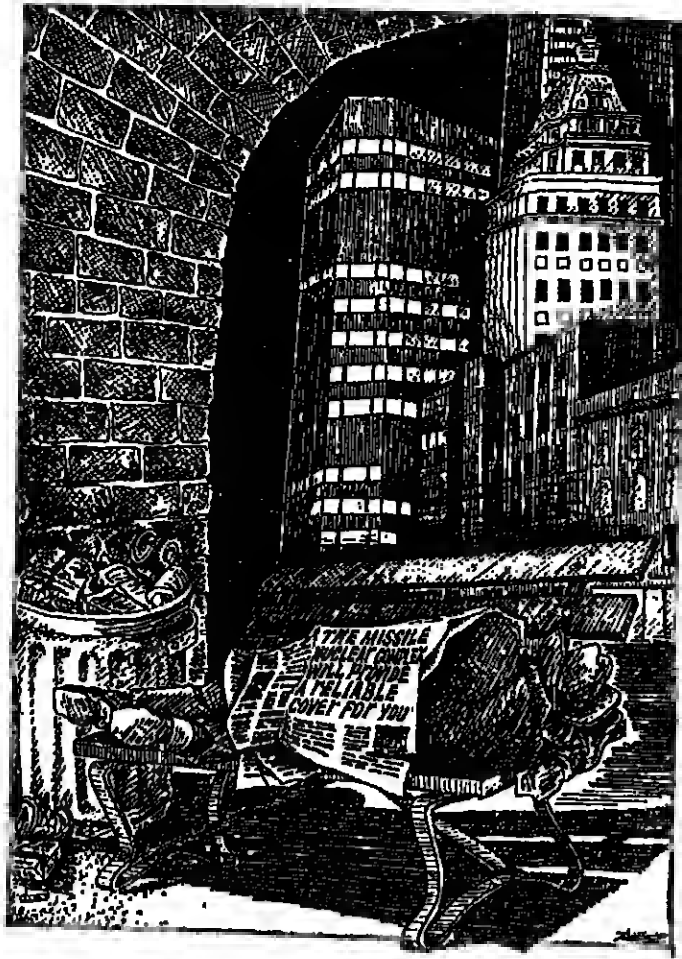
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LEBANESE AND SYRIAN PRESIDENTS
AGREE OVER A SETTLEMENT IN LEBANON

Beirut. Bilateral talks have been held by the Syrian President Hafez al-Assad and the Lebanese President Amin Gemayel in Damascus. The two leaders examined the security problems in the country and the cessation of the clashes between the Amal militia and the Palestinians in West Beirut.

In view of this they discussed immediate Syrian participation in providing security in Lebanon. Addressing a press conference,

President A. Gemayel said that the Syrian units stationed in the east and north of Lebanon will, together with the Lebanese army, be able to set up special detachments responsible for the fulfillment of the security plan. Beirut newspapers say there also to be joint forces which will collect weapons from units of different factions and in the Palestinian camps. They will also maintain law and order throughout the country.



Drawing by Konstantin Rybalov

Egypt and Israel
review their relations

Cairo. For the third time this year, Egypt has held talks here with Israel to discuss the entire range of relations between the two countries. A US delegation has also attended the talks. As on the two previous occasions the talks have produced no results.

At the same time the present round was different in some ways, as the third party at the talks — Washington — has re-

vealed its pro-Israel stance with much greater clarity. Having departed from its role of a "passive observer", the American delegation recommended that the problem of Tabah ought to be solved by means of a territorial compromise. Observers note that to this way the United States has actually supported Israel's claims on part of Sinai which Egypt regards as its own territory.

DUARTE VIOLATES AGREEMENTS

Mexico City. Dialogue is the only means for a political solution of the conflict and for achievement of peace in El Salvador, say the two leading rebel groups in El Salvador in their communiqué broadcast by the radio station, Venceremos.

The communiqué sharply criticizes the manoeuvring taken by the ruling regime led by Napoleon Duarte who portrays himself as a champion of dialogue and who in fact has declined

three appeals by the rebel forces to resume the negotiations started in October last year.

The Duarte regime is violating the agreement reached during the two previous meetings on humane treatment of prisoners, on the work of the commission set up to continue the dialogue, on the involvement of diverse sections of the public into the talks and finally, the agreement to hold a new meeting.

FRANCOIS MITTERRAND CRITICAL
OF THE AMERICAN SDI PROGRAMME

Paris. The French President Francois Mitterrand has again levelled criticism at the American plans to deploy strike weapons in outer space, a programme into whose implementation the Washington intends to involve the West European allies.

The French President has said that the so-called "strategic de-

fence initiative" is a military offensive strategy and that the American proposals to the West European countries have been preposterous. He said that the American project remains unclear and pointed out that the USA is seeking French participation in the American plans to militarize outer space.

GROUNDLESS
CHARGES

Brussels. At the International Press Centre in the Belgian capital a press conference was given to Belgian and Dutch newsmen by three lawyers, the subject of court cases in Rome in the case of the three Italian judges, Giovanni Conso, Giovanni Conso and Giovanni Conso. The three judges, Giovanni Conso, Giovanni Conso and Giovanni Conso, are accused of having committed serious infringements during the investigation of the case which the accused is the Italian citizen Sergei Aiz.

The three judges have analysed many of the elements made by the Italian All Ages and they are full of indignation. The press conference was distributed by an Italian commission set up by IADL. The report relates to the "testimony" of the Italian judges and the Italian citizen Sergei Aiz.

UNEMPLOYMENT
IN EEC:
PROBLEM
NUMBER ONE

Brussels. A one-day study of the EEC Committee of Employment has been held at Headquarters of the EEC Communities Commission, executive agency of the Common Market.

The ministers of labour of the social security from the Community countries who met in Brussels to discuss the problem of unemployment in the EEC. The ministers of labour of the social security from the Community countries who met in Brussels to discuss the problem of unemployment in the EEC.

According to the data published in the Bulletin of the EEC, there were 12.6 million people out of work in the EEC in April. The worst situation is in Ireland, Belgium, Holland and Italy.

Unjust
decision

Stockholm. The decision of the Swedish government to grant asylum to a group of Polish citizens persecuted for political motives during the Second World War.

Under pressure from the Polish government, the Swedish government has decided to grant asylum to a group of Polish citizens persecuted for political motives during the Second World War.

Lebanon is a lesson to the aggressor, a constant reminder that the real aim of the American-Israeli alliance is not the search for peace but dominating and subjugating the Arabs. But it is also a reminder of the fact that the law and international support and solidarity will always be on the side of peoples fighting for the ideals of freedom, independence and justice.

Israel has stopped to mass terror and repression in the occupied Arab lands. Attempting to make the Palestinians renounce the drive for their legitimate national rights, the Israeli military occupation forces resort to large-scale raids on Palestinian refugee camps, arrests and searches. They engage in the so-called collective punishment, destroy the homes of patriots and confiscate land.

Residents of the Zala Beit-Ur village (the West Bank of the Jordan) have their dwellings destroyed by Israeli troops.

Photo Reuters-TASS

FACTS
AND EVENTS

A group of American military advisers is training special troops in Costa Rica to suppress so-called subversive and terrorist activities. The Uruguayan weekly "Clarín" reports that the punitive troops are being trained on an estate in Costa Rica which once belonged to the Nicaraguan dictator Somoza. It lies thirty kilometers away from the Nicaraguan border.

A resolution in support of the forthcoming World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow has been adopted by the Massachusetts (USA) legislative assembly.

Schools are in a disastrous condition, there is chronic deficit of the simplest equipment and facilities, and gross insufficiency of qualified teaching staff. This gloomy picture of British Government schools is drawn in a report presented by the Inspector of the Education and Science Department after visiting 34,000 educational establishments in Britain. The report states that the decline in the national education system will become irreversible if urgent measures are not taken.

More than 3,000 killed, tens of thousands wounded, flooded cities and villages — such are the tragic consequences of the heaviest cyclone in the past 15 years, which swept over the territory of Bangladesh.

Stroessner shelters
Oswiecim murderer

Asunción. The Nazi war criminal Josef Mengele, who is responsible for the death of tens of thousands of people at the Oswiecim concentration camp, has recently in the personal residence of the dictator Stroessner in the Paraguayan capital Asunción, said one of the leaders of the Paraguayan political opposition, leader of the

Science
and technologyTHERMOMETER WITH
TELESCOPIC SIGHT

At any power station there are dozens of units the temperature of which must be monitored so as to keep them in working order. But it is not easy to fix a "thermometer" on the winding of high-voltage transformers or on the parts of generator casings. Now, however, a controller, leaving the desk to his assistant, gazes through the eyepiece of a compact pyrometer at a turbine casing and immediately sees the figures of liquid crystals — surface temperature. Moving the device like a camera, he will know the distribution of heat and will find out the places of dangerous overheating. A storage block built in the device records the measurement. The device, developed in the GDR, operates from zero to 200 degrees, the precision of the instrument is the tenth fractions of a degree.

ALONG
THE SAME PIPELINE

An experimental pipeline, on which engineers are examining the possibility of pumping oil and gas, has been laid in Norway along a coastal strip near Bergen. A plant for dividing fractions has been mounted at the final stretch. It is a justified idea and is implemented at oil fields in the open sea, this will appreciably save pipes and labour used in laying the lines. The first tests were successful: the speed of this "cocktail" is higher than that of oil.

OF INTEREST

Considerate
policeman
scares off thieves

Two robbers in West Germany broke into the store rooms of the Grundig firm, from where they stole a number of video recorders and television sets. After packing the stolen goods in a van, the happy thieves speeded along an autobahn. But suddenly their van broke down by a police post.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

TIME OF CHOICE

A day hardly passes without American newspapers quoting statements made by representatives of the Pentagon about new progress made in the adoption of the scientific and technological achievements to the cause of mass destruction of people, writes PRAVDA's correspondent G. Vasilyev from Washington. In various places, high-ranking representatives of the administration are making statements that they do not feel themselves bound by the existing agreements limiting weapons because they are "insoluble" for them.

All this makes particularly prominent the gap which exists between the "peace-keeping" rhetoric coming from the US administration and its stubborn opposition to the achievement of mutually acceptable agreements on limiting armaments in keeping with the principle of equality and equal security for all sides.

However, sober-minded Americans are aware that even a most skillful cowboy cannot ride two horses far too long, especially if these horses go different ways. One has to choose either to take the road of the arms race and build up the military threat, or the road of strengthening universal security and more lasting peace for all. Today, the future of the Soviet-American relations and the entire course of development throughout the world are at stake.

GENERATOR OF WORLD TENSIONS

Analysing the world situation over the last post-war decades, Vladimir V. Semakovich writes in KIRASHNAYA ZVEZDA that the USA, which is now the most dangerous threat in the world system of capitalism, has been the "generator" of military and aggression ever since the end of World War II. It used its military power for political purposes in 215 cases, i.e., with an average interval of 1.5 months between 1946 and 1975, and in 33 cases it held demonstrations with nuclear weapons.

American imperialism is now, too, in the forefront of the military threat to mankind. US policy is acquiring an ever more bellicose nature and has become a single negative factor in international relations. The aggressive desires of the ruling elite in the USA are seen in the attempts to undermine military strategic parity, boost the arms race, primarily in nuclear arms, the dangerous plans to militarize outer space, etc., the author points out.

SHADOW OF INTERVENTION OVER
NICARAGUA

The doubly white military preparations is threateningly moving close to the Nicaraguan borders, carrying the alarm of an oncoming war, writes A. Kuvshinov in IZVESTIA. Its epicentre is in Honduras. No sooner had the simultaneously staged war games Big Pine-3 and Universal Trick-85, involving over 11,000 American servicemen, ended than the Big Shot games began, involving national guardsmen from Illinois and field and tank artillery.

Already rehearsed air and sea invasions, sword-like tank attacks, anti-sub operations in the rear of seized territory and field hospitals set up.

These facts quite clearly show the way the White House would like the situation in Central America to develop, concludes the author of the article.

OIL IN THE MAZE OF MARKET ECONOMY

The perceptible control exercised by American monopolies and banks over transportation, processing and sales of oil in the capitalist world supports the role of the US dollar there as the chief and nearly sole currency in all transactions, writes Boris Rechkov in the EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA newspaper. Practically every capitalist nation — that imports buys dollars with its national currency to pay for it.

The continuous dollar loans sought by the US Government caused by an upsurge of military hysteria have produced a rapidly growing demand for the dollar. This demand is met in large measure by taking out money from other countries by artificially inflating the role of the dollar, the author points out.

According to Western figures, between July 1980 and early 1985 the rate of dollar with respect to the "basket" of ten other leading capitalist currencies rose by 73 per cent, and there was a similar increase in other nations' oil imports costs, while for the USA the oil imports became 18 per cent cheaper.

VIEWPOINT

June 6: three years after

Three years after the start of the Israeli aggression Lebanon looks destroyed, exhausted, disoriented and yet standing its ground.

Not a single bomb was dropped on Israel, but it looks an altogether different nation now — a double-ridden society. As it was pointed out by a commentator of the American CBS TV network, many Israelis believe that the invasion of Lebanon has turned out to be a disaster for Tel Aviv.

And yet it was not solely an Israeli war — it was in a large measure prompted by Washington's Jewish assistance, which spiralled after the "strategic cooperation" agreement was signed in December 1981. Israel then ordered additional tanks, missiles, guns and ammunition worth three billion dollars, the purpose of which became clear half a year later.

Did Washington know what was brewing for a long time American leaders, including former US Secretary of State Alexander Haig, claimed that the USA did not even suspect Tel Aviv's intentions. Recently this version was given the lie, and the light on it was shed by none other than Samuel Lewis, for eight years the American ambassador to Lebanon. Late last May, a few days before leaving his post, he brought the hitherto unknown facts into the open. According to the ambassador,

already on December 4, 1981, Ariel Sharon, then Israeli Minister of Defence, unveiled to Philip Habib, US presidential emissary, plans for a large-scale invasion of Lebanon right up to Beirut. The aggression, which started on June 6 the following year, coincided with those plans in nearly all its essentials. The talk of Washington's "ignorance" and "incompetence" turned out to be a big lie. It is clear now that its complicity in the barbarity from the very onset was even more profound than earlier thought. Now Washington's all-round diplomatic support for Tel Aviv and the two countries' attempt to isolate Lebanon as a subjugating "peace agreement" — backed up by American aircraft carriers and marine landing in Beirut — appeared in a different light: the war in Lebanon was also an American war.

The aggressor's goals had a strategic nature. First, to destroy the PLO and thus deal a serious blow to the Palestinian and the entire Arab liberation movement standing in the way of the expansionist designs of the USA and Israel. The destruction of the PLO would also have weakened its influence on the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaze Strip, and, consequently, made it easier for the government of the Likud bloc to digest these territories. This was meant to be a "solution" to the Palestinian problem.

Nikolai ZABORIN



to six cities and 30 villages, and 14 Palestinian refugee camps were razed to the ground. A reconstruction of Beirut alone would take decades and the total damage to the industry is estimated at 20 billion dollars.

Yet this is not the end of the list. Even though Tel Aviv failed to trigger a full-scale civil war in Lebanon, the evacuation of its troops — a planned one — produced whirlpools of fresh intercommunal violence. It is not yet clear what may happen to the eastern south of the land where Israeli puppets have set up a "buffer zone". Rising unemployment and lots of refugees add to the problems there. Even in the absence of occupation it would be hard for the Lebanese to put their house in order.

According to the Israeli defence ministry the hostilities in Lebanon claimed the lives of 660 and injured nearly 4,500 men and officers. Israeli press reports indicate that 4,000 servicemen deserted and many of them got prison sentences. Over 20 per cent of the invaders in Lebanon became mentally ill. 21 servicemen committed suicide. Any of these figures is unprecedented in the history of the nation.

The catastrophic plummeting of Israeli prestige in the world and new phenomena of crises in its ailing economy are no less dismal effects of operation "Galilee". Lebanon is a lesson to the aggressor, a constant reminder that the real aim of the American-Israeli alliance is not the search for peace but dominating and subjugating the Arabs. But it is also a reminder of the fact that the law and international support and solidarity will always be on the side of peoples fighting for the ideals of freedom, independence and justice.



Demonstrators in Asunción have demanded deportation of Mengele and other former Nazis still hiding in Paraguay. In the photo the French journalist and lawyer Henri Clavelot among the demonstrators. Photo AP-TASS

PROFILES

VIKTOR MEREZHKO

By his popularity Viktor Merezko is now at par with some film directors, which is not very typical of scriptwriters not spotted by public attention. Wherein lies the secret of his popularity, taking into consideration that only seven years ago Merezko nearly lost his life for good?

Not satisfied with how the integrity of the world created by him was being destroyed, he left for the theatre, realizing of the same time that only director has the right to create his own world, sometimes ignoring the idea of the scriptwriter and using only his plot.



His comeback to the cinema was rather soon because he was a scriptwriter by inclination and this form of creative work expressed most fully his essence as an author.

His favourite genre of Merezko the scriptwriter is tragedy. In his last work, a real tragedy "Non-Typical Story" (produced by Gergory Chukhrai) about a mother who was so afraid to lose her son in the war that she confined him for 20 years in the cellar of her own house. However, up to this day "Non-Typical Story" has remained a "non-typical" script on the list of his works.

The action of most tragicomedies produced after the script of Merezko takes place in villages, or with village residents who migrate to cities. Among them are "Who Cries", "Nikandrova is Waiting for You" and "One Time One". Even in the film of Nikita Mikhalkov, "Rebel", where he seems to deal with city and "musical" problems, the main character is an ordinary village woman, who came to a city to find out the life her daughter and granddaughter were leading. In Merezko's script devoted to the country, the characters, far from being idealized, exist in reality. Most of his characters are people who lost their roots and owing to their narrowness of their world outlook, failed or did not want to begin their own. Sometimes they are funny, pitiful and even tragic and unhappy, though sometimes they do not realize this about themselves. As an artist he is naturally worried about the deterioration of folk characters, migration from villages to towns, depriving rural way of life of its romantic side.

In the recent film, "Flying in Dreams and in

Life", directed by Roman Baleyan, Viktor Merezko passes over to more general problems inherent in man — the problem of choosing his place in life, unsuccessful personality and the reasons for his failure. His next script "Applause, Applause..." is wholly devoted to the life of an actress (played by popular film star Lyudmila Gurchenko), the life of an artist, an individual who overcomes his own incompetence and failure. Therefore, now it is rather difficult to outline the theme of Merezko in cinema.

So, what is the secret of his success? Perhaps, the ability to grasp the painful problems of our time, which interest each of us in one way or another.

Vera ZHELTOVA

TEN-YEAR-OLD AUTHOR

Nika Turbine, a ten-year-old schoolgirl of Yelga (the Crimea), has received a high-dignity present the advance copy of a book with her own poems brought out by the Molodaya Gvardiya Publishers in Moscow.

Nika has been writing verses since the age of four. They are published not only by local but also central Soviet papers, some of them have been translated

into Italian and German.

It was well-known Soviet poet Yevgeny Yevushenko who helped the young author prepare the anthology for publication. As he wrote in the forward, the poems included in the book are a kind of pages of a poetic diary by a little girl who, when asleep, closes not simply her eyes but "closes the day with eye lashes" and can "hear

the rain with fingers"; a girl who is already worried by very complicated problems: "But who am I? Wherein should I seek myself?"

The girl's popularity has not negatively affected her nature. She studies well, loves to play and laugh. She has many friends among her classmates.

Like other children Nika likes to read fairy tales. But on her table one also can see "Divina Commedia" by Dante and "Bambi" by Montalga.

HARMONY IN NATURE

Works by Moscow artist Kirill Mordovin are displayed at the premises of the Russian Federation Artists' Union.

Mordovin's paintings are profoundly philosophical: many of them are filled with wise sensuality, others bear the imprint of sad meditations.

His portraits, landscapes, and still lifes are full of refined lyricism. They make one meditate on nature, life, the essence of existence and on the eternity of what is good. A close look at his works gives an understanding of how the artist conceived his ideas, which tally with the harmony in nature.

Mordovin's favourite genres are portraits and landscapes. Many of his earlier paintings are urban landscapes.

Old streets in Moscow are the memories of his childhood and adolescence, he says. The city theme is a tribute to his youth. With the passing of the years I tend to be excited by nature more than anything else. Perhaps, with age, we more often think about the surrounding world.

As for portraits I always paint people whom I know and like. Kirill Mordovin was born to an artistic family. He had his first exhibition in 1942 at the

age of seven. During the war, the family was evacuated to Sverdlovsk, where he attended painting classes at the local Palace of Young Pioneers.

His debut as an adult painter took place in 1957 at a Moscow youth exhibition after which the 23-year-old artist was admitted to the painting section of the Moscow artists' organization. In

1960 he became a member of the USSR Artists' Union. Since then, Kirill's works have annually been shown at all exhibitions of Moscow artists and several republican and all-Union displays. His paintings have been acquired by the Tretyakov Gallery and a number of other Soviet museums.

Svetlana DROZDOVA



"My Courtyard" by Kirill Mordovin

INTERNATIONAL BALLET CONTEST

The 5th International Ballet Contest scheduled for June 12-26 in Moscow will surpass all previous ones as to the number of participants — presently there are 120 entrants but the exact number will be known prior to the competition. The number of participating countries is also unprecedented — 26. Taking part for the first time in the contest will be dancers of China, Turkey and Colombia. The contest is held once in four years, beginning 1963.

The dancers will contest for 16 awards. There are changes in the age limits. Beginning this

year dancers above 18 and below 25 will be accepted. The Moscow contest is viewed by the new generation of dancers as a great victory. Bolshoi, who, as in previous years, will head the jury, will be able to see the development of classical dance today. In other words, it will be a normal achievement of a school for both winners and losers.

Cellists prepare for world contest

The all-Union elimination hearing for the World Contest of Cellists named after the outstanding Spanish cellist and composer Pablo Casals has ended in Uzhgorod (Transcarpathia). The Soviet entrants were students of Moscow Tchaikovsky Conservatoire Suren Bagratuni and Nela Khome, the Conservatoire's assistant-professor Levon Muradyan and a soloist with the Moskontsert organization Tatyana Zaverskaya. All the four are winners of different music competitions.

The contest will take place in September in the part of the 2nd World Cellist Contest.

Its programme is very diverse, said a jury member, the World Contest Chairman, It will include Beethoven, Debussy and other composers. The winners of the final stage are to participate in the World Cellist Contest for Cellists Solo (Zoltan Kodaly and other composers) with the orchestra specified by the contest.

Soviet-Indian cultural contacts

Publishers in the Soviet republic of Latvia have come out with an anthology of ancient Indian literature. The book was prepared for publication by Professor Viktor Iybulis of Latvia's University, well known in the Soviet Union for his Indian studies together with his former students-translators Gunja Berzins and Vilnis Iudens—and artist Mara Rikmens.

Another book by Iybulis, "Romanticism and India", will also be published soon.

Tashkent publishers have issued a novel by Prem Chand, "The Battleground" in Uzbek. Much of the credit for its immediate popularity with many readers goes to translator Amir Fozulayev. After staying in India as a trainee, Fozulayev

translated several short stories and a novel by Prem Chand, which formed the basis of the book. Some of Prem Chand's poems were also included in the book. The book is a collection of various types of Indian literature, its impressions and its people.

An exhibition of works and books by Prem Chand was held in the city of Uzhgorod, Volga, the town of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Latvia. It features 129 books in 12 languages spoken in the

WHAT'S ON!

June 4-7

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.) 4 — Shchedrin, "The Sea Gull" (ballet). 5 — Concert by graduates from the Moscow Ballet School. 6 — Adam, "Giselle" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.) 4 — Concert by the opera soloists Kuznetsova, 5 — Mozart, "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" (opera). 6 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (at the premises of the Mirror Theatre of the Hermitage Garden, 3 Karavay Lane). 4 — Fellstein, "An Old Comedy". 6 — Strauss, "Long Live the Waltz".

FILMS

Carmen (Spain). An interpretation of Prosper Mérimée's short story, the film is produced by noted Spanish director, Carlos Saura. Breta, music to the "Carmen" opera is used. Cinema "Vyshechna" (5/9 St.)

Chernomyrdin Metro Leningrad. An Overhead T. 2. About translation of fiction.

Glina Museum of Culture (4 Pushkinskaya St.) 4 — Exhibition of photographs and paintings on the theme "World War II". 5 — Concert by graduates from the Moscow Ballet School. 6 — Adam, "Giselle" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (at the premises of the Mirror Theatre of the Hermitage Garden, 3 Karavay Lane). 4 — Fellstein, "An Old Comedy". 6 — Strauss, "Long Live the Waltz".

EXHIBITIONS

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Traditional commodity in the USSR exports programme

A considerable part of Soviet traditional exports — oil and its products — go to the COMECON countries which do not have vast reserves of hydrocarbons. Between 1975 and 1980 Soviet supplies of oil and its products to that region amounted to 430 million tonnes, and in 1981-83—263 million tonnes. According to experts, early in the 80s the Soviet Union met by almost 80 per cent the import requirements of COMECON countries in oil and its products. The biggest importers are the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia. The cost of oil exports to each of these countries exceeds 2,000 million rubles.

Among the partners of the Soviet Soyuzneftexport associ-

ation are state and private companies of many Western countries. Mixed petroleum societies are functioning in Belgium, Britain, Denmark, Italy, Finland and Switzerland. The biggest Western importers of Soviet oil and its products are the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy (the cost of exports is over 2,000 million rubles to each of these countries), Finland and France (about 2,000 million rubles).

For a long time the great demand has been stimulating the growth in Soviet oil exports. In 1985 the USSR exported 64.4 million tonnes of oil and its products, in 1975—more than 120 million tonnes. In 1980 exports reached 160 million tonnes. However, assessing the situation

shaping up on the world fuel market, experts of the All-Union Market Study Research Institute in Moscow believe that in the 80s there are more favourable prospects for the expansion of natural gas and coal deliveries than the possibilities of increasing oil exports. This opinion is, probably, shared by Soviet business circles as well. As Nikolai Osipov, the USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, said not long ago, the efforts of Soviet foreign trade organizations will be directed at keeping exports at the existing level. Then he stressed that the Soviet Union intended to increase the share of oil refining products in the total exports of goods in this group.

Contacts and contracts

© V/O Sojuzveshtroyimport and the Italian firm Cogoli have signed a contract for the construction of two major industries on turn-key basis from 1985 to 1987 in Ryzan and the Minsk Region.

© A protocol on the Soviet-Angolan cooperation in power engineering has been signed in Luanda. Under the protocol, a hydroelectric power project, Capanda, is to be built on the Cuanza River while the province of Malange will be electrified. Blueprints for the development of the country's power engineering are to be drawn up by Soviet specialists and Angolan national energy personnel trained.

© The Soviet-Swedish inter-governmental commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation has held its 13th session in Moscow. Its members decided on further measures to expand the links between organizations and firms of the two countries in the agroindustrial complex as well as the timber, wood-working, wood-pulp and paper, and other industries. A protocol was signed to that effect.

CONCERT HALLS

Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira). 4-7 — "With You and for You", a variety performance inaugurating the 60th anniversary of the "Komsomolskaya Pravda" newspaper and the forthcoming World Festival of Youth and Students. Taking part are: Kuznetsov Paul, singers Valery Kozlov and Jack Joels, the French pop group and the Merit-Cia vocal trio.

Concert Hall at the Central House (146 Leninsky Prospekt). 7 — The Radar pop group from Estonia.

SPORTS

CYCLING Cycling Track at Krylatskoye (Metro Molodyozhnaya, Bus 225). 6-7 — Int. all-Russia juniors' games. 10 a.m. (both days).

WATER POLO Swimming Pool at the Lenin Central Stadium. 5 — Moscow championship. 6 p.m. and 8 p.m.

FREE STYLE WRESTLING Sports Complex of the Olympiad Village (Metro Yugo-Zapadnaya). 8-9 — 1st Moscow juniors' games. 11 a.m. (both days).

DRAGUITS City Chess Club (18 Olimpiyskiy Prospekt).

sky Prospekt). 6, 6 — Moscow championship. 0 p.m. (both days).

RACING Bitlia Sports Complex (33 Baklavyevsky Prospekt). 4-7 — All-Union championship of the trade union sports clubs. On June 4, at 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.; on 5 and 7, at 5 p.m.; on 6, at 2 p.m.

The Burevestnik, Spartak, Trud, Okeanal and other sports clubs are taking part. Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 5, 7 — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

WEATHER

June 4-7

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy weather with clear spells, short rains locally. NW and W wind, 6-10 m.p.s. On June 4 night temperatures of 3-6°C and 12-17°C during the day. Later, the temperature will gradually rise, reaching 9-14°C at night and 19-23°C during the day.

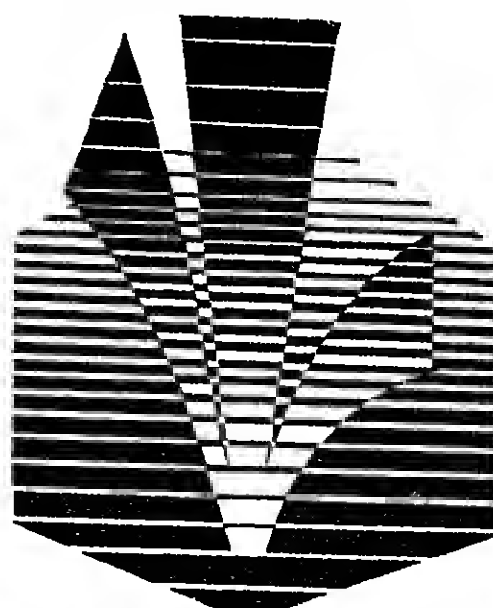
TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Taxis 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-95-00. Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

State Bank of the USSR

Foreign exchange quotations as of June 1, 1985		Finnish markka	100	13.40
Currency	Quotations in rubles	French franc	100	9.18
Australian dollar	100	FRG mark (Deutsche mark)	100	27.97
Austrian schilling	100	Italian lire	10,000	4.38
British pound sterling	100	Japanese yen	1,000	2.41
Canadian dollar	100	Spanish peseta	1,000	1.93
		US dollar	100	85.63

TECHSNABEXPORT



At an exhibition to be mounted in Moscow by the International Production Association INTERKOMINSTRUMENT from October 15 to 18, 1985, TECHSNABEXPORT will present:

- electronic instruments,
- radiometric and electronic-physical instruments, installations,
- spectrometric devices,
- analysers,
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Aeroflot, Japan Air Lines shorten distances

A joint Soviet-Japanese document on further cooperation between the USSR and Japan in air communications for the next three years has been signed in Moscow.

We are happy with the Trans-Siberian line, says Masudalasan, one of the Japan Air Lines (JAL) officials. It was opened in spring 1987. At that time, JAL maintained flights jointly with Aeroflot by using chartered TU-114 air-liners. Since 1970 each party has been flying its own planes. In April 1970, JAL introduced Boeing-747 jumbos on its Trans-Siberian route.

The Trans-Siberian is now not merely an air route between the Soviet Union and Japan; since the early 70s, it has linked Tokyo with West European capitals eight times a week. Aeroflot's IL-62s fly to Tokyo, and once a week its TU-154s communicate from Khabarovsk to Nijmegen.

Apart from the three existing Boeing-447 weekly flights with landing at Moscow airport, the document signed in Moscow grants JAL four flights a week beginning 1988, and as from 1987 — five flights every week without landing in the Soviet Union.

FROM INDIA TO THE USSR AND VICE VERSA

The history of tourist links between the Soviet Union and India is comparatively short, and yet the relations which even Indian firms, including Marquary Travel, Holiday Makers, and Travel Bureau maintain with this country are rather good, says Vyacheslav Shakhov, assistant director of the Asia and Africa Department of the International organization.

The route most popular among Indian tourists includes Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Tashkent and Sochi. Many prefer short stop-over tours for individual tourists, such as business men, travel to other countries via the USSR.

Every year, nearly ten groups come from India through the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society, report from the traditional visits to museums and theatres and sightseeing tours. They also

Intourist news

have a programme specially worked out for them. It includes meetings with members of the Soviet public and visits to industries, colleges, universities and summer camps for the Soviet children. Indian tourists are particularly interested in two are festivals—Moscow May Song and the White Nights in Leningrad.

Tourism from the Soviet Union to India is also developing successfully. Over the past three years it has grown threefold.

Soviet tourists mostly go to New Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore, Agra and Varanasi (Benares). Particularly popular are visits to the resort town of Goa on the shore of the Arabian Sea and to Mahabalipuram on the Indian Coast.

Development of contacts between Intourist and the Indian firms is actively promoted by the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society and the Friends of the Soviet Union in India.

Vladimir KRENGA